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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Q. What degree of success has the regime in Poland achieved in its attempt to win support from the peasants? How successful is the current collectivization campaign?

A. The peasantry is a class which, by its passive resistance, causes greatest difficulties to the regime. This does not only apply to the rich peasants called kulaks in the USSR but also to the middle class and poor peasants. Peasants who own more than eight hectares of land are considered kulaks by the regime. The percentage of Communists among the peasantry does not exceed 0.2%. It is true that 50% of the peasants formally belong to the United Peasant Party (ZSL), whose leadership cooperates 100% with the Communist Party and carries out its orders to the letter. But this head of the ZSL is the head of a body where all other members refuse to obey. Naturally the peasants are compelled to surrender large amounts of foodstuffs, grain, cattle, milk, eggs etc., in order to avoid being sent to prison and forced labor camps. But they do so grudgingly and grumbling and all of them hate the regime. From a total of 12 thousand villages in Poland the regime has established (if one wants to believe the official statistics) a few more than 400 "Farm Production Cooperatives", or kolkhozes. [redacted] towards the end of August 1955, the regime published the minutes of a special meeting of the Voivode Committee of the Communist Party. In this report the administration for farming problems in the Voivode was severely attacked because of the demand by about 40 kolkhozes to dissolve them and allow their members to resume their farming as individuals.

2. Q. In view of the recent electoral success of Adenauer, what is the current state of popular opinion with regard to the "recovered territories", the German problem, and the Oder-Neisse line?

A. Polish opinion almost without exception defends the Oder-Neisse line. Seven million Poles live and work in the Western areas. The revisionist overtones in Adenauer's speech have provoked a certain amount of unrest and the regime's propaganda does its best to increase it.

3. Q. How well informed were the Polish people about the June 1953 riots in Germany, and what was their opinion about them, favorable, hopeful?

1. The Polish population heard about the street-fighting and riots in Berlin in June of 1953 in great detail, not only by listening to the Western radio stations but also by reading the very extensive communiqués and commentaries published by the Communist press. This press, naturally, most severely attacked the DE for having incited the

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Germans to launch this pocket revolution and blamed the US for having made it easy for about 10 thousand Hitlerites to cross the Western zones of Berlin and enter the Soviet zone in order to attack the police organs there. This is the way the case was presented in the Polish press. All these news reports were received in Poland with the utmost joy. On this occasion, once more, the Polish people deplored the fact that a common border with one of the free Western states or with the US occupation zone in Germany did not exist. Everybody ventured the opinion that if this had been the case no power on earth would have been able to prevent Poland's reunion with the free world.

4. Q. Do many people in Poland believe or fear that the USSR will make a deal to return the Polish-administered lands east of the Oder-Neisse to Germany some time in the future?
 - A. It must be admitted that a number of Poles believe that the Russian bear will protect Poland against Germany's attempt to recover these Western areas. One still remembers the Hitlerite cruelties and one also remembers the fact the Germans massacred over six million Polish citizens. However, another segment of the population believes that if it served the interests of Soviet politics, the USSR would not hesitate a moment to abandon these areas for the benefit of Germany. People realize that in case of future war these areas would serve as defense or attack outposts for the Soviets. Besides, all of Poland is actually considered by the Soviets as Soviet territory.
5. Q. How effective is Soviet propaganda in Poland? For example, do most of the Polish people believe that South Korea attacked North Korea or that the US practiced bacteriological warfare in Korea?
 - A. With the exclusion of specially indoctrinated people, of whom there are indeed very few, nobody in Poland ever believed for a single moment that South Korea attacked North Korea. They did not believe it and even less so because of the fact that during the very beginning of the war so much exuberance and joy were elicited in the Communist press over the success of the North Korean offensive. But on the other hand it is true that a large part of the Polish population believes that bacteria were used by the US in Korea. An extensive report in the form of a thick book containing about 700 pages was published in the Polish, French, English, Chinese etc., languages and the report was signed by several dozen members of a special international commission which visited the theatre of operations at the behest of the Soviets and Chinese. The report is signed by jurists and other persons of British, French, Danish, Swedish, Brazilian, Mexican and other nationalities. In addition, the Communist press reproduced the depositions made by several US officers, among them a Lt Colonel and a Major, who declared that they dropped bombs containing bacteria. Others had "uncovered" all plans affecting bacteriological warfare carried out by the US. This propaganda has taken fairly deep roots.
6. Q. How much have the Polish people heard about the economic concessions granted to farmers and workers in various Satellites, particularly East Germany?
 - A. Very little is known about these concessions in other countries besides Eastern Germany. On the contrary, it is believed that the situation of the peasants and workers will continue to worsen. With regard to Eastern Germany, the Polish public was impressed by the large concessions afforded private initiative after the incidents in Berlin. According to the latest news coming from Eastern Germany, however, these concessions are subjected to severe restrictions, in the praxis.
7. Q. How do you feel the eventual construction of the Nowa Huta steel project will affect the tradition surrounding Krakow as the center of Polish nationalism and anti-Soviet feeling?
 - A. In Poland the general opinion prevails that the construction of the Nowa Huta project, which provides for a workers' town will only rob Krakow of its reputation as an established intellectual center of Poland, and that in opposition to this project the atmosphere will be loaded with the deepest anti-Soviet and anti-Communist feelings. On the other hand, it is well known in Krakow that the Soviets and nobody else picked this location and that it is for their requirements that Nowa Huta will be built. For Poland's own requirements production from its pig iron plants which are already in operation would be adequate for another 10 years in spite of the presently highly accelerated industrialization. But it is the Soviets who demand more steel.

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